

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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Hart Plans Probe of Packages and Labels

The complex and thorough procedures used by industry to guarantee that the housewife gets the amount set forth on the package should be carried over into the design of packages and labels, so that the consumer be properly informed, according to Senator Philip A. Hart (Mich.), addressing the National Conference on Weights and Measures in Washington June 14.

Otherwise, the Senator inquired, "what is the effect of these complicated controls by the production personnel when the housewife is not able to tell easily from the package or label exactly what amount she is getting and what price she is paying for it, compared to other brands and sizes?"

Recently, the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee was authorized "under the direction of Senator Hart to examine, investigate and make a complete study of the nature and extent of trade practices affecting consumers in a manner which tends or may tend to restrain competition . . . with particular reference to deceptive, misleading, fraudulent, or unfair practices in the production, processing, packaging, labeling, branding, advertising, statement of prices and other conditions of sale, marketing and furnishing of goods and service to consumers."

Public hearings on this subject have been scheduled tentatively for June 28-30 at Washington, D. C.

Two Sanitation Conferences to be Held in Virginia

A Sanitation and Processing Conference will be held at the Lee-Jackson Restaurant, Winchester, Va., on June 26, with a second meeting June 28 in the Agricultural Bldg., Warsaw, Va.

These meetings are being jointly sponsored by the Virginia Canners Association and the N.C.A. Washington Laboratory. Anyone interested is welcome to attend. Local arrangements for the Winchester meeting are being handled by H. H. Shockey, National Fruit Product Co., Inc., Winchester, and H. H. Perry of Montross, the Warsaw meeting.

Hemingway and Campbell Speeches in Michigan and Maine Emphasize Protection of Consumer by Industry

The current trend towards establishment of Federal and State Consumer Councils was the subject of speeches made this week by President John C. Hemingway to members of the Michigan Canners and Freezers Association and by Executive Vice President Carlos Campbell to members of the Maine Canners and Freezers Association.

Emergence of legislation in Congress trending toward consumer bureaus of various sorts, including the proposal to have a Secretary of Consumers at Cabinet level, has been reported to canners during the past year. It was included in Assistant Executive Vice President R. B. Heiney's speech to the Food Editors Conference at the last Convention and has been in several Legislative Reports. Mr. Campbell dealt with the subject in his report to the May

Board of Directors meeting on the "Impact of the New Frontier on the Canning Industry." The Convention Program Committee decided at its May meeting to give this subject special attention at the forthcoming Convention, and the Consumer and Trade Relations Committee at its May meeting authorized steps to get the canning story in the hands of such Consumer Councils as they are established.

Mr. Hemingway last Monday termed establishment of a Department of Consumers at Cabinet level an unnecessary "frill," since existing Government agencies, principally the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission are now charged with such responsibility. Advocates of "a consumer protection department" actually are proposing a needless duplication of Government authority, he said. The justification offered for such proposals, he noted, is the citizen's alleged inability to protect himself in the purchase of consumer goods (food in particular) with respect to both economy and safety.

Consumer Now Protected

"The consumers of this country have learned to buy and consume their food without fear, and this consumer confidence has been a result of the care with which the food processor has undertaken to provide wholesome food for the public," he said. Mr. Hemingway asserted that there is no justifiable reason for resurrecting the archaic custom of the "King's Taster." "It is not necessary for the Government to spoon-feed the consuming public, tasting each bite in advance to insure that

Carlos Campbell to Serve on Food for Peace Council

Executive Vice President Carlos Campbell has accepted an invitation to serve as the canning industry representative on the American Food for Peace Council.

The Council will hold its first meeting June 28, starting with a White House Reception the night before. Purpose of the meeting is to provide members of the Council with an opportunity to inaugurate plans for generating increased national interest in the U.S. Food for Peace Program and the world-wide Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The meeting will be opened by George McGovern, Special Assistant to the President and Director of Food for Peace.

Other speakers will be James A. Michener, the author, and Mrs. Olive Clapper, Co-chairmen of the Council; Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman; Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles; Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General, FAO; Henry R. Labouisse, Director, the International Cooperation Administration; Congressman Harold Cooley and Senator Allen J. Ellender, chairmen, respectively, of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees. Among panelists for the afternoon session will be Dr. Harold Wellman, executive vice president of the University of California; Edward R. Murrow, Director of the U.S. Information Agency; John Harms, editor of the Kiplinger Agricultural Letter. Banquet speakers will be Senators George Aiken of Vermont and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

the consumer's health will not be endangered. The greatest part of total protection of consumers arises from the safe practices of the industry, and these result from our free-enterprise, competitive system," he stated.

Government proposals for consumer protection appear to be a reflection of the conviction that the automatic protection accorded by the proper functioning of our economic system is breaking down. Mr. Campbell told the Maine canners last Wednesday. He cited reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which showed, on the contrary, that in the past 20 years the average weekly earnings for industrial workers have risen from \$25.20 in 1940 to about \$91.00 in 1960, or more than three and a half times, while consumer prices only doubled.

"If one considers the category of canned foods alone, it will be observed that consumers could have bought almost twice as much canned fruits and vegetables with their average weekly earnings during 1960 at the prices that prevailed in 1960 as they could have purchased with their 1940 earnings at the prices that prevailed then. Thus, consumers whose earnings are now three and a half times those of 20 years ago, discover that in the purchase of canned fruits and vegetables their weekly earnings will go almost twice as far as in 1940."

Is this a situation, he asked, that indicates the consumer needs protection against so-called "exploitation" by businessmen?

Highlights of the addresses by Messrs. Hemingway and Campbell were reported in press releases issued by the N.C.A. Information Division to 261 newspapers and 121 radio-TV stations in Michigan and 51 newspapers and 35 radio-TV stations in Maine, as well as distribution of both press releases to local and national wire services and trade papers.

Honors To Campbell

Mr. Campbell, who retires as executive head of the N.C.A. September 1, was honored for his 28 years of service to the canning industry in tributes by F. Webster Brown, of Snow Flake Canning Co., who was for many years secretary of the Maine Canners group; George B. Morrill, Jr., of Burnham & Morrill Co., a past President of N.C.A.; and by President Hemingway, who expressed the satisfaction of the industry at having a continuance of his services in the capacity of economic counsel following his executive retirement.

Governor John H. Reed presented Mr. Campbell with Honorary Citizenship in the State of Maine, and the

Maine Association presented him with a two-volume ¼ calf edition of *Genus Rosa* by Ellen Willmot, with drawings by Alfred Parsons, published in London in 1914—a rare book on rose culture.

For many years Mr. Campbell has been a regular speaker at meetings of the Maine canners and a visitor to that area, establishing wide ties of friendship with the Maine community. Mrs. Campbell is a sister of Mrs. Kenneth C. M. Sills, widow of the late president of Bowdoin College, and their son, Beverly, is a Bowdoin graduate.

Speech and Newsletter Stress Canning Crops Contest Values

Two special activities in support of the annual Canning Crops Contest this week were an address to members of the Michigan Canners and Freezers Association at St. Joseph, by Dr. Edwin A. Crosby, Assistant Director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau, and distribution of the publication *Canning Crops Contest News*.

Dr. Crosby spoke on what the "Contest Can Mean to the Processing Industry." The Newsletter, prepared for N.C.A. by Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy as part of the Consumer and Trade Relations Program of publicizing the Contest, contained several items of information value to recipients—canners fieldmen, state secretaries, field representatives of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, and others.

Michigan canners learned from Dr. Crosby that the Contest, now in its seventh year, has grown from an original participation by six states. The Contest has involved 25 states, with 1,500 teenage farmers enrolled. He pointed out that the future of the canning industry is dependent on an adequate supply of high quality raw products. The young farmers of today will be the canning crops growers of tomorrow, he asserted, and the Contest is an excellent medium with which to acquaint young people with the canning industry's methods of doing business, with proper methods of farming, the contractual system of purchasing crops. In general, he said, the Contest dramatically demonstrates that canning crops can be profitable.

He stated that sponsoring the young canning crops grower in the local community has high public relations value and that when a state or region comes up with a winner the publicity

has far-reaching proportions through radio, TV, newspapers and magazines at the national level. It is an economical manner in which to train future growers and at the same time obtain valuable publicity for the industry and the individual canner, he said. These points were being made especially to Michigan canners in view of the fact that the next annual convention of N.J.V.G.A. is scheduled for Detroit in December.

In the Newsletter the ceremonies and the publicity enjoyed by Alvin W. String, Jr., the 19-year old New Jersey farmer who won the 1960 Contest, were reviewed, as well as the innovation of awarding for the first time a meritorious service certificate to his fieldman, James F. Foote, of California Packing Corporation, of Swedesboro. As has been reported, similar certificates will go to fieldmen of the four regional winners of the Contest. The Newsletter also reported the current status of Canning Crops Contest enrollments as follows: Illinois, 15; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 1; Michigan, 17; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 30; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 3; Washington, 8; Wisconsin, 47. A much larger number of entries is expected within the next few weeks. The Newsletter also made known the availability of the two N.C.A. youth films—"The Story of John Porter" and "Dear Eddie"—as program material for summer 4-H, youth camp, or other meetings.

Canners and Growers Urged To Oppose Marketing Orders

Canners were urged again this week to make their views known to Congress, and to enlist the support of their growers, in opposition to provisions of the Administration's omnibus farm bill (H.R. 6400 and S. 1643) which would apply marketing order controls to canning crops.

In a letter mailed to all canners on June 12, the N.C.A. repeated the admonition contained in its letter of May 15 that "the bill would remove the present exemption for canning commodities from the authority for Federal marketing order controls . . . in addition, it would make the authority for Federal marketing order controls applicable to all agricultural commodities. . . . The legislation advocated by the Administration, . . . places in the Secretary of Agriculture the prime initiative for national marketing order controls.

"Officials of the Department of Agriculture are telling members of Congress that canners have nothing to fear from the legislation. They say

that the bill does not provide any control over the canned products and they emphasize that no program can go into effect without a two-thirds vote of the producers. But they fail to point out that controlling the raw product can be a very effective control over the canned product. And they neglect to point out that even though canners might voice 100 percent opposition or 51 percent opposition to a proposed program, it could be made effective by the vote of growers, only.

"There is a campaign now going on to bring your industry under the law that provides for marketing order controls. If you and the growers who supply you are to remain free of the daily regulation of your economic lives, you must become a part of a counter campaign."

No action was taken on the bill this week by the Senate or House Agriculture Committees.

Mexican Farm Labor Extension Favored

Extension of the Mexican farm labor program for two years, "with reasonable and moderate amendment," was supported by Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg in his testimony on June 13 before a subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee. The program (Public Law 78) is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1961.

Secretary Goldberg added that "the Administration opposes any extension of this law unless it is appropriately amended to provide sorely needed protection for our own workers." He recommended enactment of S. 1945 (McCarthy) which, in addition to extending the program for two years, would "protect the interests of domestic agricultural workers" by amending the program to:

1. Authorize the Secretary of Labor to limit the number of Mexican nationals that may be employed by any one employer "to the extent necessary to assure active competition for domestic workers."
2. Require growers to offer conditions of employment to domestic workers comparable to those they must provide Mexican workers.
3. Prohibit the employment of Mexican workers in other than temporary or seasonal work or in work involving the operation of power-driven machinery.
4. Provide that employers using Mexican workers must pay them wages at least equivalent to the state-wide or national average rate for hourly paid farm labor, whichever is less.

The other bill pending before the subcommittee, H. R. 1010 (Gathings),

would extend the Mexican farm labor program for two years without amendment. It was passed on May 11 by the House which rejected Administration attempts to amend the bill.

"We are not advocating the termination of the program," Secretary Goldberg pointed out, as "we have been urged by many groups and individuals. . . . The sole question which we are now considering is what terms and conditions are necessary, when admitting Mexican workers, to avoid undermining the economic conditions of our domestic farm workers."

The administration supports S. 1945, he explained, because it is "designed to assure that the Mexican farm labor program remains a truly supplemental labor program rather than a program to substitute Mexican workers for United States workers."

The Department of Labor, he stated, believes that it has the authority, under existing legislation, to require employers to offer Mexican workers wages at least equal to the statewide or national average rate for hourly paid farm labor, whichever is the lesser. But "because we have been subjected to restraining orders and to other litigation that vitiates that authority, we believe that the time has come to remove any doubt as to the validity of the Secretary's actions through a specific legislative standard."

The Department of Agriculture, in a statement filed with the subcommittee, has also recommended passage of S. 1945.

Representatives of various farmer and grower organizations appeared before the subcommittee to recommend enactment of H.R. 1010.

The N.C.A. submitted a statement on June 16 to the Senate subcommittee recommending the enactment of H.R. 1010 without amendment. The statement was identical in most respects to the one which N.C.A. filed with the House on March 8 (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 11, page 119).

Maine Sardine Packers Assn.

Eugene L. Bailey, president of the North Lubec Mfg. & Canning Co., North Lubec, has been reelected president of the Maine Sardine Packers Association. Other officers elected are:

Carl Wight, Bath Canning Company, Bath, first vice president; Alger Pike, Trident Packing Company, Lubec, second vice president; James Abernethy, Sunset Packing Company, West Pembroke, secretary-treasurer; and Richard E. Reed, Augusta, executive secretary.

Veterinarians to Inspect Canned Fruits, Vegetables

The Military Subsistence Supply Agency has announced that effective January 1962 most suppliers of canned fruits and vegetables to the armed services must have been approved by the Military Veterinary Services. Exempted from this requirement of Veterinary Service inspection will be fruit and vegetable canners under continuous inspection by the Processed Products Standardization Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

To implement this requirement the headquarters of MSSA in Chicago has advised the commanding officers of each of the regional headquarters to prepare a listing of current suppliers who will desire veterinary inspection and to be listed in the *Directory of Veterinary Approved Food Establishments for Armed Forces Procurement*. In addition MSSA suggested that each of the local procurement offices issue the following "Notice to the Trade":

"All establishments processing, storing or furnishing subsistence of any nature for the Armed Forces are subject to such sanitary surveillance and approval as is deemed essential by the medical services of the Armed Forces. Awards of contracts to and purchase from, food establishments by Armed Forces procurement activities are limited to those which have been sanitarily approved by the military veterinary services, and which are listed in the *Directory of Sanitarily Approved Food Establishments for Armed Forces Procurement*.

"Establishments not required to be listed in the 'Directory' are as follows:

"A. All official establishments in the United States and Puerto Rico which are currently listed in the 'Working Reference of Livestock Regulatory Establishments, Stations and Officials,' published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Research Service, Meat Inspection Division, may serve as sources of meat and meat products.

"B. All numbered official or exempted establishments listed officially in the 'List of Plants Operating Under the Poultry and Poultry Products Inspection and Grading Programs,' of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Poultry Division, may serve as a source of poultry and poultry products.

"C. Those plants processing fruits and vegetables and related products such as honey, molasses, nuts and nut products (except oil), sugar, syrups, tea, cocoa, coffee, spices, and condiments, under continuous inspection supervision of the Processed Products and Standardization Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture, as officially listed by that agency.

"D. Those plants processing fish and other waterfoods under the continuous inspection supervision of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, as officially listed by that service.

"E. Plants processing or furnishing the following food items which present little likelihood of becoming a public health problem from a sanitary standpoint, i.e., fresh (not frozen) fruits and vegetables; candies; chewing gum; condiments; salt; sugar; vinegar; flavorings; and coloring agents.

"F. Distributors or warehouses storing or handling (not processing) canned or otherwise hermetically sealed nonperishable foods.

"G. Brokers furnishing foods either from approved food establishments as listed in the 'Directory,' or from those sources which are exempted in accordance with A through E above.

"H. Except for the limitations imposed by A and B above, plants furnishing canned, processed foods purchased in the United States for resale purposes only.

"I. Establishments approved for local procurement.

"In the event that your firm is not an exempted establishment as provided in preceding paragraph 2, and it is your desire to be listed in the 'Directory' please notify this Regional Headquarters no later than 1 July 1961.

"On or about 1 January 1962 a Notice to the Trade will be published announcing the effective date when awards will no longer be made to suppliers unless they are on the approved list for the required non-animal origin products."

Grocery Handling Costs

Costs for eight systems of handling groceries from the warehouse to the retail store range from \$124 to \$155 per thousand cases, a difference of 25 percent, according to a publication issued June 8 by the USDA.

The eight systems covered are combinations of two basic methods: pallets used to transport the merchandise; pallets not used. The costs, based on shipping to stores 15, 30, and 50 miles from the warehouse, were affected by the distance the goods were shipped as well as by the method of handling the cases.

Operations in four warehouses and more than 50 retail stores, studied by researchers of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, provided the basis for improved techniques and equipment discussed in the report. The study is part of a broad research

program designed to reduce the cost of marketing farm products.

A copy of *Handling Groceries from Warehouse to Retail Store Shelves*, Marketing Research Report No. 473, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Cartoon Series on Canning

The importance of food canning is the theme of the first of a series of five cartoon features, which began in the June issue of the *Canned Foods Merchandiser Digest*, distributed by Continental Can Company to some 115,000 retail operators.

Headed "In Our Time," the feature stresses the dependence of civilization on canned products and points out that the canning industry is the third largest annual user of steel. The variety of products and their value in making possible distribution of perishable farm products the year round is highlighted. Mats of the cartoon are being made available by Continental to their retailer readers for use in store advertising or promotion.

Last March the same cartoon, as the first in a series of five, was distributed by the Public Relations Committee of the Can Manufacturers Institute to 150 house organs of C.M.I. member firms as well as to 1,300 daily and weekly newspapers, some of which have since published the first cartoon.

Look

Canned pimentos are featured in a photograph-food article, "Pimentos And Peppers," by Marilyn Kaytor, food editor, in the June 20 issue of *Look* magazine.

Miss Kaytor says, "The pepper family is a large and colorful clan, with personalities ranging from bland to fiery. The two most popular members are the mild pimento and the large sweet or bell pepper. The former is sold only in jars and cans; the latter is available fresh, comes green or red. Their cooking potential is merely touched on in the recipes below. Peter Piper liked his peppers pickled. But then he hadn't tasted this vivacious and versatile food in the main dishes suggested."

Pimento dishes included are a canape and a main dish. Other canned foods in the article are anchovies, tomatoes and tomato paste.

The article is attractively illustrated with a large color photograph of pimentos and red peppers and a smaller color photograph of pimentos and a stuffed green pepper garnished with pimento strips.

Seventeen

The July issue of *Seventeen* will introduce three new versions of quick summer picnics for teens in its food article, "Go Fly a Kite . . . and Have a Picnic."

The "ready-to-tote" picnic is called a "Can Opener Feast," featuring chilled vegetable juice cocktail, tuna-burgers made with canned tuna, peas, mushroom soup and french fried onion rings; mixed sweet pickles; and canned apricots and cherries for dessert.

The impromptu party picnic includes "Can't-Wait-for-Lunch Chowder" made from canned mushroom soup, tomato soup and celery soup; grilled franks with hot dog relish, and chili beans made from canned smoky beans in tomato sauce and chili sauce.

Seventeen is read by more than 1 million teenage girls.

1960-61 Packs of Apples, Applesauce, and Apple Juice

(N.C.A. Division of Statistics)

APPLES

State	1959-60	1960-61
	(basis 8/10)	
New York	840,025	802,885
Md., Pa., and Va.	2,524,908	1,972,284
Wash., Ore., and Idaho	301,808	266,006
California	198,515	108,104
Other states	161,492	176,703
U.S. Total	4,038,768	3,325,982

The 1960-61 pack of apples amounted to 3,598,597 actual cases compared with 4,304,488 cases in 1959-60. Other states include Colo., Maine, Mich., and Wis.

APPLESAUCE

State	1959-60	1960-61
	(actual cases)	
New York	4,736,722	4,607,561
Md., Pa., and Va.	8,401,589	8,180,233
Michigan	948,008	1,293,102
Wash., Ore., and Idaho	338,218	201,923
California	2,486,606	2,081,206
Other states	326,067	634,597
U.S. Total	17,240,390	17,570,622

The 1960-61 pack of applesauce amounted to 11,757,048 standard cases, basis 24/2½, compared with 11,367,664 cases in 1959-60. Other states include Colo., Maine, N. J., Wis., and Tenn.

APPLE JUICE

State	1959-60	1960-61
	(actual cases)	
Pa. and Va.	1,799,254	1,252,450
Michigan	1,082,477	839,409
California	1,220,831	979,012
Other states	2,606,685	3,217,070
U.S. Total	6,709,247	6,288,541

The 1960-61 pack of apple juice amounted to 6,235,540 standard cases, basis 24/2, compared with 6,557,832 cases in 1959-60. Other states include Fla., Idaho, Maine, Mass., Mo., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Wash., and Wis.

Stocks of Canned Fruits

(N.C.A. Division of Statistics)

APPLES

	1959-60	1960-61
	(basis 6/10)	
Carryover, Sept. 1.....	853,947	849,153
Total pack.....	4,033,798	3,325,982
Total supply.....	4,887,745	4,175,135
Stocks, June.....	1,837,641	1,370,990
Shipments during May.....	347,902	317,890
Shipments, Sept. 1-June 1	3,050,074	2,798,145

APPLESAUCE

	1959-60	1960-61
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, Sept. 1.....	1,094,854	2,155,788
Total pack.....	17,240,909	17,570,622
Total supply.....	19,235,154	19,726,410
Stocks, June 1.....	5,811,835	6,532,590
Shipments during May.....	1,272,615	1,486,219
Shipments, Sept. 1-June 1	13,423,329	13,193,820

RED PITTED CHERRIES

	1959-60	1960-61
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1.....	197,433	335,740
Pack.....	4,128,487	2,218,890
Total supply.....	4,325,920	2,554,630
Stocks, June 1.....	604,575	109,464
Shipments during May.....	213,527	114,496
Shipments, July 1-June 1	3,721,345	2,385,136

Deciduous Fruit Production

Production of deciduous fruits for 1961 is expected to be greater than last year and well above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board.

The June 1 forecast indicates more peaches and sweet cherries than last year, the same sized crop of pears, but fewer apricots. A forecast for the Western states indicates that fewer sour cherries are in prospect. Based on the June 1 condition, the outlook is for a larger apple crop than last year. In California, production of plums is expected to be greater than last year and production of prunes slightly below 1960.

Crop	10-year ave. 1950-59	1960 1960	1961 Indi- cated
	(thousands of bushels)		
Peaches, all.....	63,130	74,315	76,885
Calif. cling.....	22,368	25,502	27,919
Calif. freestone.....	11,350	12,418	13,126
Pears, all.....	29,230	25,021	25,021
	(tons)		
Bartlett pears, three Pacific Coast states.....	409,650	424,250	421,500
Sweet cherries, all.....	89,029	70,520	93,000
Great Lakes states.....	16,244	18,400	20,200
Western states.....	72,785	52,120	72,800
Sour cherries, West only.....	10,092	9,140	8,680
Apricots, all.....	198,800	243,100	224,200
Calif.....	181,900	230,000	210,000
Plums, Calif. only.....	80,300	82,000	90,000

Vegetables for Processing

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Planted acreage of nine vegetable crops for processing is 2 percent less than average, although 10 percent increased over last year, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. In reporting on 1961 prospects, the Board notes increases in planted acreage for green lima beans, snap beans,

CORRECTION

The 1961 prospective acreage of green lima beans for canning and freezing previously was incorrectly reported by the USDA Crop Reporting Board (see INFORMATION LETTERS of April 15, page 149, and June 3, page 181). The correct figures, as now furnished by USDA, are as follows:

Crop	1960	1961 Pros- pective change from 1960
	(acres)	
Green lima beans	95,500	100,980 +12
For canning and other processing.....	31,830	33,830 +6
For freezing.....	63,670	73,150 +15
Forthooks.....	20,070	23,200 +16
Baby limas.....	43,600	49,950 +15

beets, cabbage for kraut (contract acreage only), sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas and tomatoes. Prospective spinach acreage is less. Except for green peas and spinach, the planting indications of the report are based on processor's intentions.

The season is late throughout the nation, particularly in the East and Mid-West, as persistently below normal temperatures have prevailed. Late snows and frequent, often excessively heavy, rainfall delayed preparation of seed beds. Nearly all crops planted by June 1 went in behind schedule. Late season frosts destroyed some acreage in the Mid-West and damaged crops over wide areas. Localized floods and hail have also contributed to loss of planted crop acreage.

Because of the lateness of the season, some intended green pea acreage was not planted. Despite the late start and slow plant growth, however, reported condition of green peas on June 1 at 97 percent was slightly higher than last year and average. Tomato acreage has been reduced by killing frosts in the Mid-West and a shortage of plants for replanting frozen acreage. Harvest of snap beans and green peas was underway, or in

some cases completed, in the South-eastern States by June 1.

SPINACH FOR PROCESSING

The 1961 production of late spring spinach for processing is forecast at 55,460 tons, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This is 3 percent more than the 54,000 tons produced in 1960 and 14 percent more than the 1950-59 average production of 48,570 tons. Production in all major producing states this year is expected to exceed that of 1960.

Above average yields are wholly responsible for increased production this year as late spring spinach acreage for harvest at 15,800 acres is below both 1960 and the 10-year average. In 1960, a total of 15,930 acres were harvested. During 1950-59, harvested acreage averaged 18,100 acres.

The season is late in New York and although growth has been limited by lack of sunshine and warmer temperatures, good quality is expected. In Oklahoma, harvest began in mid-April and was brought to an abrupt halt in early May following hot, dry weather in late April and excessive rains the first few days of May. Prospects are generally good in northern producing states although the season is later than usual.

State	10-year ave. 1950-59 (tons)	1960 1960 (tons)	1961 Indi- cated (tons)
Winter ¹	3,300	5,400	7,200
Early Spring:			
California.....	53,470	63,000	60,200
Late Spring:			
New York.....	9,550	9,500	12,800
Arkansas.....	6,090	5,400	8,200
Oklahoma.....	9,770	7,800	8,700
Other states ²	22,500	31,300	25,700
Late Spring, total..	48,570	54,000	55,400
Fall.....	24,450	23,400	Nov. 9
U.S. Total.....	127,470	145,800	Nov. 9

¹1957-59 average; estimates not available for prior years. ²Del., Md., Mich., Miss., N. J., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Va., Wash., and Wis.

Citrus Fruit Production

The 1960-61 orange crop, estimated to be 7 percent below last year, was 82 percent harvested by June 1, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

Grapefruit crop is expected to total 2 percent above last year with 88 percent of the crop already harvested by the end of May. The June 1 condition of new crop (1961-62) oranges and grapefruit is below both last year and average. However, the condition of lemons is higher than a year ago.

FDA Order Amending Standard for Canned Lima Beans

The FDA published in the *Federal Register* of June 15 an order amending the standard of identity for canned lima beans to permit the use of calcium salts, within a specified limit, as an optional ingredient. Following is the text of the order as published in the *Register* of June 15:

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Subchapter B—Food and Food Products

PART 51—CANNED VEGETABLES; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; QUALITY; AND FILL OF CONTAINER

Canned Lima Beans; Amendment of Standard of Identity

A notice of proposed rule making was published in the *Federal Register* of April 13, 1961 (26 F.R. 3154) setting forth the proposal by the California Packing Corporation, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco 19, California, to amend the identity standard for canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated (21 CFR 51.990) by adding lima beans to those vegetables which the standard permits to be firm by the addition of trace amounts of specified calcium salts. Since the standard for canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated already prescribes the label statements required in all cases where calcium salts are added, it is not necessary to make a special amendment of the labeling provisions of the standard. The label statements presently required are appropriate to show when canned lima beans contain added calcium salts. The notice invited interested persons to submit views and comments on the proposal. No comments were received.

Upon consideration of the information furnished by the petitioner and other relevant information, it is concluded that it will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to adopt the amendment as proposed. Therefore, pursuant to the authority of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919, 72 Stat. 948; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371) and the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (25 F.R. 8625): *It is ordered*, That paragraph (c) (3) (ii) of § 51.990 be revised to read as follows:

§ 51.990 Canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.

(c) * * *

(3) * * *

(ii) In the case of green sweet peppers, red sweet peppers, or lima beans, purified calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium citrate, monocalcium phosphate, or any mixture of two or more such calcium salts, in a quantity reasonably necessary to firm the peppers or lima beans, but in no case in a quantity such that the calcium contained in such calcium salt or mixture is more than 0.026 percent of the weight of the finished food.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time prior to the thirtieth day from the date of its publication in the *Federal Register* file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing, and such objections must be supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

Effective date. This order shall become effective 60 days from the date

of its publication in the *Federal Register*, except as to any provisions that may be stayed by the filing of proper objections. Notice of the filing of objections or lack thereof will be announced by publication in the *Federal Register*.

(Secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371)

Dated: June 8, 1961.

JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner
of Food and Drugs.

Shipments of Metal Cans and Glass Containers, Jan.-April

(Bureau of the Census,
U. S. Department of Commerce)

METAL CANS

	Jan.-April cumulative 1960	1961 (short tons of steel)
Fruit and fruit juices (including cans for fruit base still drinks sold as soft drinks).....	178,321	150,633
Vegetable and vegetable juice.....	127,991	133,596
Meat, including poultry.....	51,007	52,268
Fish and sea food.....	32,874	37,265
Baby food, including formulas	14,384	11,291
All other foods, including soups	160,207	165,396

* Revised.

GLASS CONTAINERS

	Jan.-April cumulative 1960	1961 (thousands of gross)
Wide-mouth food (including fruit jars, jelly glasses, and packers' tumblers).....	13,599	14,195
Narrow-neck food.....	5,010	5,527

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